

**Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

**for**

**York Pullman Bus Company Limited**

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for the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

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**York Pullman Bus Company Limited**

**Company Information**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

**DIRECTOR:** T G James

**SECRETARY:** M P James

**REGISTERED OFFICE:** 2 Clifton Moor Business Village  
James Nicolson Link  
York  
North Yorkshire  
YO30 4XG

**REGISTERED NUMBER:** 06047813 (England and Wales)

**AUDITORS:** Azets Audit Services Limited  
Triune Court  
Monks Cross Drive  
York  
YO32 9GZ

**York Pullman Bus Company Limited (Registered number: 06047813)****Balance Sheet**  
**31 December 2021**

	Notes	31.12.21 £	£	31.12.20 £	£
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>					
Intangible assets	4		19,635		39,271
Tangible assets	5		<u>3,126,489</u>		<u>3,324,205</u>
			3,146,124		3,363,476
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Stocks		116,379		69,244	
Debtors	6	1,507,241		694,374	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>259,131</u>		<u>492,850</u>	
		1,882,751		1,256,468	
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>1,539,232</u>		<u>1,594,033</u>	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)</b>			<u>343,519</u>		<u>(337,565)</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			3,489,643		3,025,911
<b>CREDITORS</b>					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(225,600)		(121,623)
<b>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES</b>			<u>(468,475)</u>		<u>(332,021)</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			<u>2,795,568</u>		<u>2,572,267</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>					
Called up share capital			1		1
Retained earnings			<u>2,795,567</u>		<u>2,572,266</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>			<u>2,795,568</u>		<u>2,572,267</u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorised for issue on 26 September 2022 and were signed by:

T G James - Director

**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

**1. STATUTORY INFORMATION**

York Pullman Bus Company Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of preparing the financial statements**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006 other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The Financial Statements are prepared in Sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1.

The ultimate parent company is York Pullman Holdings Limited, which is the smallest and largest group into which these financial statements are consolidated. The registered office of York Pullman Holdings Limited is 2 Clifton Moor Business Village, James Nicolson Link, York, North Yorkshire, YO30 4XG.

The company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions of Section 33.1A of FRS 102 which permit it to not present details of its transactions with members of the group headed by York Pullman Holdings Limited where relevant group companies are all wholly owned. Details of outstanding balances as at the year end are disclosed within the debtor and creditor notes.

**Going concern**

The Director has considered all factors, including the wider economy and COVID-19, as part of his assessment of going concern. Although the current economic climate creates both cashflow and profitability risks for the company, the Director believes on balance that the company has sufficient resources for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements, on the basis of information currently available to them as at the point of approving the financial statements. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

**Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

**Goodwill**

Goodwill, being the amount paid in connection with the acquisition of a business in 2018, is being amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of five years.

**Intangible assets**

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life or, if held under a finance lease, over the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

Freehold land and buildings	- not provided
Plant and machinery	- 20% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 20% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 20% straight line

Freehold Land is not depreciated.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Government grants**

Government grants received for capital expenditure are recognised in income over the useful life of the assets to which they relate under the accruals model.

Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income and expenditure over the same period as the expenditure to which they relate once reasonable assurance has been gained that the entity will comply with the conditions and that the funds will be received.

Grants due from government organisations or received in advance are included as current assets or liabilities.

Grants received from non-government sources are recognised using the performance model. A grant which does not impose specified future performance conditions is recognised as revenue when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. A grant that imposes specified future performance-related conditions on the association is recognised only when these conditions are met. A grant received before the revenue recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as deferred income.

**Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

**Investment property**

Investment property is shown at most recent valuation. Any aggregate surplus or deficit arising from changes in fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued  
for the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Financial instruments**

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

**Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

**Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

**Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

**Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

**Stocks**

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

**Taxation**

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.



**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

**2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

**Hire purchase and leasing commitments**

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to profit or loss over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

**Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

**Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

**Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits**

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

**3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was 112 (2020 - 115).

**4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Goodwill £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 January 2021	
and 31 December 2021	98,179
<b>AMORTISATION</b>	
At 1 January 2021	58,908
Charge for year	19,636
At 31 December 2021	78,544
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 December 2021	19,635
At 31 December 2020	39,271

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

**5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	Freehold land and buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Motor vehicles £	Totals £
<b>COST</b>					
At 1 January 2021	282,045	269,742	61,951	8,039,710	8,653,448
Additions	-	3,861	1,530	1,612,381	1,617,772
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,100,441)	(1,100,441)
At 31 December 2021	<u>282,045</u>	<u>273,603</u>	<u>63,481</u>	<u>8,551,650</u>	<u>9,170,779</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>					
At 1 January 2021	-	187,163	37,225	5,104,855	5,329,243
Charge for year	-	25,771	7,852	1,235,485	1,269,108
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	-	(554,061)	(554,061)
At 31 December 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>212,934</u>	<u>45,077</u>	<u>5,786,279</u>	<u>6,044,290</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>					
At 31 December 2021	<u>282,045</u>	<u>60,669</u>	<u>18,404</u>	<u>2,765,371</u>	<u>3,126,489</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>282,045</u>	<u>82,579</u>	<u>24,726</u>	<u>2,934,855</u>	<u>3,324,205</u>

Fixed assets, included in the above, which are held under hire purchase contracts are as follows:

	Motor vehicles £
<b>COST</b>	
At 1 January 2021	2,864,815
Additions	504,000
Disposals	(70,000)
Reclassification/transfer	(1,577,500)
At 31 December 2021	<u>1,721,315</u>
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	
At 1 January 2021	1,316,390
Charge for year	269,046
Eliminated on disposal	(47,833)
Reclassification/transfer	(819,475)
At 31 December 2021	<u>718,128</u>
<b>NET BOOK VALUE</b>	
At 31 December 2021	<u>1,003,187</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>1,548,425</u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

**6. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.12.21	31.12.20
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,227,804	591,367
Amounts owed by group undertakings	80,877	-
Other debtors	198,560	103,007
	<u>1,507,241</u>	<u>694,374</u>

**7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR**

	31.12.21	31.12.20
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	250,000	-
Hire purchase contracts (see note 9)	234,423	493,595
Trade creditors	809,195	770,398
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	46,230
Taxation and social security	70,474	61,053
Other creditors	175,140	222,757
	<u>1,539,232</u>	<u>1,594,033</u>

**8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR**

	31.12.21	31.12.20
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts (see note 9)	<u>225,600</u>	<u>121,623</u>

**9. LEASING AGREEMENTS**

	Hire purchase contracts	
	31.12.21	31.12.20
	£	£
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	242,478	511,338
In two to five years	233,086	125,935
In over five years	-	-
	<u>475,564</u>	<u>637,273</u>
Less: future finance charges	<u>(15,541)</u>	<u>(22,055)</u>
	<u>460,023</u>	<u>615,218</u>

  

	Non-cancellable operating leases	
	31.12.21	31.12.20
	£	£
Within one year	84,000	84,000
Between one and five years	-	84,000
	<u>84,000</u>	<u>168,000</u>

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as above:

**Notes to the Financial Statements - continued**  
**for the Year Ended 31 December 2021**

**10. SECURED DEBTS**

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

	31.12.21	31.12.20
	£	£
Hire purchase contracts	<u>460,023</u>	<u>615,218</u>

Hire purchase contracts are secured against the assets to which they relate.

**11. CONTROLLING PARTY**

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of York Pullman Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, which is the immediate and ultimate parent undertaking.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of York Pullman Holdings Limited. Copies of these financial statements are available from York Pullman Holdings Limited whose registered office is 2 Clifton Moor Business Village, James Nicolson Link, York, North Yorkshire, YO30 4XG.

York Pullman Holdings Limited is the smallest and largest group into which York Pullman Bus Company Limited is consolidated.

**12. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006**

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Martin Davey (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of Azets Audit Services Limited.

The audit report was dated on 27th September 2022

**13. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties

Entities over which the entity has control, joint control or significant influence

	31.12.21	31.12.20
	£	£
Rent paid	112,000	84,000
Rates Recharged to Rufforth Estates Ltd	<u>22,492</u>	<u>25,640</u>

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.